





LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg,  
Pa. April 1st, 1831.

A	M
John Anderson	Robert A. McPherson
J. G. Ansbach	John A. Miller
Henry Aucker	Nathan Miller 2
	Wm. W. McClellan
B	
David Beyers	Mary McGowan
Mr. Bowie	Robert McCreary
Rebecca Bell	John Mosier
Daniel Burns	John McKesson
Thomas Blocher	Nancy Meich
Peter Beisel	Peter Moritz
Rev. H. L. Baugher 2	Robert M. Mordie
Rensselaer Becker	Jacob Miller
John Black, sen.	Isaac Miller
Darius H. Boatton	Jacob Mundorff, sen.
Wm. Bailey, jr.	John McKnight
Jacob Bittinger	Henry Moose
	James Mitchell
C	
Maria Cole	John Mays or Mr.
John Crawford	Bukey
John Clapper 2	James McAllister
George Corneney	N
Owen Connolly	John Neely
Henry Coons	O
Jacob Clapsaddle	Henry Ocker
Elizabeth Culp	Patrick O'Friel
John Cowner	P
D	
Rev. Dougherty	Miss Paxton
Marotte Dantiste	George Peters
John Duncan	Samuel Patterson
E	
Joseph England	Samuel Routzon
Alexander Edmund	James Ray
Jacob Eckert	James Russell
Siris Edwards	David Reck or
	Samuel Routzon
F	
Peter Fletcher	Philip Rahn
David Fletcher	William Rader
John Fay	Joseph Reinhard
	Henry Rupert
G	
James Ganit	Henry Rupp 2
Ann M. Gilbert	Benjamin Ravenzau
Eliza Guyer	S
James Galbraith	James Stafford
John Greig	George Sweney
Mary Graft	John Sower
Margaret Gallaher	Casper Schenebruch
	Robert Stewart
H	
Wm. W. Hutcheson	George Swope
George Heek	Richard Scott
Casper Heule	Robert Stallsmith
Wm. Holtzworth	Mr. Snyder
Francis Harris	Christian Shriver
Peter Hulick	Elizabeth Swigart
Henry Hake	Margaret E. Snyder
Henry A. Holcomb	Mary Scott
John Hersh	T
Henry Hartzel	Joshua Thompson
Philip Hagen	Mary Thompson
Martha Ann Hays	Samuel Tagert 3
Alexander Horner	Mary Torrence
	Abraham Tawney
J	
Lucetia M. Johnson	Wm. Wilson
	Samuel Wright
K	
Robert Kenyon	Philip Warner
George Knopp	Wm. Walker
Wm. Keney	Adam Walter, jr.
John Kuhn	Israel P. Wright 2
Andrew Kerrigan	David Warren
Ezra Keller	Isaac Warren 2
Rufus Kellogg	Violet Warren
Peter Keckler	Wm. & Thos. White
John Kain	Rebecca S. Wilson
	Rev. J. V. Wiseman
L	
Peter Little	Thomas N. White
Peter Linard	Mary Weakley
Philip Long	Y-Z
Jacob Lansing	Edmund L. Youco
Mr. Linn	Henry Yeag
Wm. Linn	Michael Yow, sen.
	George Ziegler
	WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Trial List—April Term.

Mathew Duncan	vs. John Duncan.
Jacob Moore	vs. Henry Wisler.
Mary Scott	vs. Jas. & David Scott.
Jacob Grant & Wife	vs. John Kuhn's Ex'r.
George Hartzell	vs. Henry Colstock.
John Sholl & Wife	vs. P. Wolfert's Adm'r.
FOR ARGUMENT.	
Samuel Deardorff	vs. Jacob Hildebrand.

Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamilton—Christian Picking, Andrew McIlvain.  
Berwick—George Ickes, Joseph Carl, Jacob Smith.  
Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy.  
Menallen—Frederick Eicholtz.  
Tyrone—James L. Neely.  
Straban—Robert King, John Gorley, Abraham King.  
Reading—William Fickes.  
Conowago—Anthony Ghinter.  
Hamiltonban—Wm. McClellan, John McGly.  
Germany—John Kugler, John Weikert, Ephraim Swope.  
Latimore—Wm. Beales.  
Mountjoy—Robert Allison.  
Huntington—Samuel Kennedy.  
Liberty—Wm. McCreary, James Bigham.  
Cumberland—Samuel Cobean (of W.)

General Jury—April Term.

Borough—Thomas C. Miller, David Heagy, Thomas McKellip, Peter Weikert, John B. Marsh, Hugh Denwiddie.  
Tyrone—John Myers, John Studebaker, Peter Venis, Daniel Deardorff, Isaac Sadler (of R.)  
Mountpleasant—Henry Binkorhoff, Henry Herring.  
Cumberland—Andrew Walker, Samuel Cobean (of S.), Wm. McCurdy, Samuel Withrow, Wm. Thompson.  
Menallen—Henry Walter, John Ebert, Samuel Diehl, John Hewitt.  
Straban—Peter Eyster, Bernard Hoffman, Jacob Lashaw.  
Franklin—Hugh Scott, James King, Robert M. Mordie, jr., William Troble, David Chamberlain.  
Huntington—Jas. McElwee, Moses Neely, Harman Wieman.  
Hamilton—Robert McIlvain, Wm. Hildebrand, Geo. W. J. H. Treat.  
Berwick—Henry G. ...  
Mountjoy—Samuel Reck, Michel McAllister, Robert Young, Moses McIlvain.  
Reading—John Knop.  
Latimore—George Robinette.  
Liberty—John McCreary.  
Germany—Wm. Gitt.

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade in Bonarhtown, on Monday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. By order, JACOB BAIR, Lieut.

BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:  
Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible, Do. Evidences of Christianity, Geography of the Bible, Biblical Antiquities, Bible Studies, Choctaw Mission, Cherokee do., Parents' Monitor, Cabinet, Youth's Library, Life of Pastor Oberlin, Do. St. Paul, Do. Rev. L. Parsons, Do. M. Luther, Do. D. Brainard, Do. C. Swartz, Do. Mrs. Judson, Do. Mrs. Ramsey, Do. H. Newel, Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol. In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository. N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (postage paid) directed to "The Depository of the Adams County S. S. Union," shall receive punctual attendance.  
March 22. 5t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of E. Dill, vs. Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the Fourth Monday of August next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.  
GEO. WELSH, Prothy.  
March 29. 6t

The Editors of the "Franklin Repository," "Perry Forester," and "Lancaster Journal," will insert the above advt. 6 times, forward the papers containing the same, and charge this Office.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—  
IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 2d of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.  
IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 9th; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 10th; The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 11th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 12th; The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 13th; and the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 14th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The York & Adams county Liberty Battalion

will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct.

The Volunteers

within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Volunteers of the 80th Regiment, will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as may be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on Monday the 13th of June next: for the Volunteers, on Monday the 7th of November next.

J. SANDERS, Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.  
March 22, 1831. 1p

PRICES REDUCED AT THE

Drug Warehouse.

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer. Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer. In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine. Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS, Philadelphia.

10th Feb. 1831.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS In the Market!!

J.B. Danner & Jacob Ziegler, BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

and have just returned from the City, with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they are now opening, at their Store, north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern.—They have purchased every variety of Goods suitable to the Season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting; Cassinets, Bombazetts, Muslins, plain and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Tickings, Linen Drillings, Calicoes, Silks, Crape, and a great variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fish, Molasses, Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

Hard-ware, China, Glass, & Queens-ware;

An Elegant Assortment of LEIGHORN AND COTTAGE BONNETS,

LIQUORS, &c. &c.

These Goods have been selected by themselves, with great care, and bought at very reduced prices for CASH. They will, therefore, be enabled to sell them as cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the county. They invite the Public to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods—confident, that at no other Establishment, can GREATER BARGAINS be had.

Gettysburg, March 22. 1f



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

60,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisterstown Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick dispatch given. A small difference paid for WHITE WHEAT.  
TYSON & NORRIS, Baltimore, 2d Mon. 22d, 1831. 1f

J. R. DANNER,

Shil' continues the

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 11. 1f

NEW Book & Stationary Store.

JOSEPH JEWETT,

of the Firm of CUSHING AND J. JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of

Classical, Medical & School BOOKS,

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper, Super-royal do. Medium do. Demi do. Post do. Cap Paper, Banker's Post, Wrapping Paper, Marble do. Tea do. Royal Printing Paper, Super-royal do. Imperial do. Medium do. Ironmongers' Paper, Globes, Surveyors' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, and an Extensive Assortment of

STATIONARY.

ALSO, Printers', News, & Book Ink,

In all its various qualities.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this City, Philadelphia or New-York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, social and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.

Baltimore, March 29. 6t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE, BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. 1f

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons interested, that the Account of PETER HULICK and JACOB CASSER, Jr. Trustees of MARTHA HAGERMAN, a Lunatic, will be presented for confirmation and allowance, to the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held on the Fourth Monday of April next.

GEO. WELSH, Prothy.  
March 22. 1c

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS, JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 20. 1f

CATHERINE WOLF, late Dicker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl, vs. ABRAHAM WOLF.

Alias Subpre-na for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catherine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

To all Interested.

David Shaffer, Esq. and others, vs. John B. Starnes, Esq. and others, Claimants of the Estate of John B. Starnes, deceased, for the use of David B. Starnes.

vs. Jacob B. Starnes.

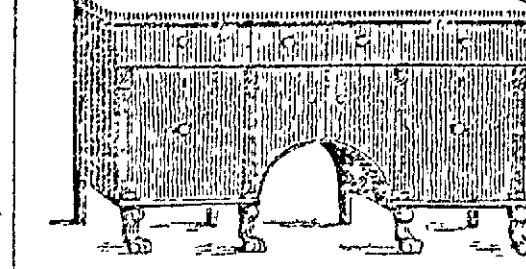
March 15. On motion, RULE that the money arising from the sale of Defendant's property in the above case, by the Sheriff, be appropriated to the heirs, at the next April Court (the Monday).

GEO. WELSH, Prothy.  
March 15. 1c

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his Shop at his OLD STAND, in the Diamond, next door to R. G. Harper's Printing-Office, where he has on hand, and will continue to have, a General Assortment of the most

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE Furniture,

in the place; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture.

N. B. All orders in the COFFIN line will be attended to with punctuality.

JOHN N. STARR.  
Gettysburg, March 29. 1f

Henry Stouffer, vs.

Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, son of Jane Black, (late Jane Bonner, deceased) William Kincaid and Hannah his wife, (late Hannah Bonner,) John Toland, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha McMillan, (late deceased,) viz. William McMillan, Susan McMillan, John McMillan, and James McMillan Ross, the grandson of said Martha McMillan, and son of James Ross; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased, viz. Amanda and John Alexander.

THESE respondents are hereby notified and summoned to be and appear before our Judges at Gettysburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the Fourth Monday in April next, to shew wherefore—whereas they, together with this defendant, together and undivided, do hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa. bounded by lands of John Bonner, George Myers and others, containing about One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, with improvements—why PARTITION thereof should not be made by the Judgment of said Court, according to the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 1, 1831. 1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, late of Franklin township, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.  
March 29. 1c

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure. LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for "LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS," with the signature of NOAH HUGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm-Pestroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixr, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nerve Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the joints, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Aque and Peter Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the Itch by one application.

Lee's Petalor Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing better, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

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## Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of April 14.

**Highly Important from Europe—Bloody Commencement of the War in Poland—Change of the Ministry in France—Progress of Reform in England.**

Early this morning, and very unexpectedly, we received London papers to the 20th of March, inclusive, by the packet ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Maxwell, which has arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of March. These accounts are near a month later than our former advices, and are in all respects of the highest moment. But the wide space of time which they embrace, and the great number, extent, and variety of the details of news they contain, renders it impossible in a single sheet to dispose of the half of the interesting matter thrown upon our hands.

From Poland, it will be seen that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops and a large corps of Cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There seems to have been a succession of battles from the 17th to the 25th of February, inclusive, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, and within the view of that capital, by the aid of telescopes. The details of these engagements, as they reach us through the German papers, are desultory and conclusive. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the statement that the battles were fierce and bloody, and the Poles have fought with a degree of courage and perseverance hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the early part of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently successful. It is believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalculated the strength and valor of the foe he was to meet; and forgetting that "a despised foe can sometimes give a bloody battle," found, before he was aware of his situation, that the laurels of the Imperial legions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate and very bloody conflict, were victorious. An account of the engagements of these two days will be found under Frankfort date of March 9, written evidently by a Russian. But immediately following that article we have inserted another, from the Warsaw State Gazette, under the date of February 28. Taking both accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed, if not overthrown. Hostilities were renewed on the 26th ult. on which day, and on the 27th, there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians. Praga was thus destroyed.

Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult to ascertain what was the true situation of affairs. Early on the 8th of March, intelligence was received in Paris, by express, announcing that on the 28th, the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable, from the nature of the city, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced by the celebrated correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in the following impassioned strain:

Paris, March 8.—Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas! alas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated and Praga has been burned by fire. France will hear it with horror. England will learn it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress, is impotent. Russian Barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for a while the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumphs, the Poles shall yet be free!

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had not fallen, so late as the 2d of March, and it is added, that Gen. Diebitsch has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends to surround and reduce it by famine. There is moreover, among the somewhat confused German accounts, which will be found below, an account of a thanksgiving in Warsaw, for the results of their operations, thus far, so that Warsaw clearly had not fallen, although the brave but unfortunate Poles, after their principal officers had fallen at Praga, were driven back across the Vistula, and the Russian commander was

preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

The Polish official accounts admit a loss of 9000 men put *hors-de-combat*, in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 3,600. In regard to their preceding battles, the most authentic and trustworthy reports state the casualties of the Poles in the different engagements at Dobre Liff, and Milosnow, to be about 600 killed, 1,400 wounded, 250 missing, and one six-pounder. That the Russians in the same affairs, lost 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by Gen. Dwerniki over Gen. Geismar at Plock, and a few days later at Narawie on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward movements. They were, in fact, simple affairs of Cossacks, in which these savages lost a considerable number of men, and upon the two occasions seven small cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

Most readers will probably be somewhat surprised that Count Diebitsch should have so rapidly advanced upon the Polish capital. But it appears that the troops in the vicinity of the capital have shown a very different disposition from that of the people of the intervening territory. A letter from Frankfort, March 6, says:

"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no opposition from the inhabitants in general; that in Augustowa, Podlachia, Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Lornza, Stanislaw, Kaluzyn, and other places, they have been readily supplied with provisions and forage by the peasantry, and a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops into Augustowa an active commerce in grain has been carried on."

Even the common people of Warsaw were for receiving the Russians, but were overruled and awed into submission by the nobles.

From German Papers.

According to accounts we have received from Warsaw, the loss of the Russians in the late battles cannot be less than 20,000 men. On the side of the Poles 11,000 killed and wounded. The boasted advantage of the Russian position in the forest near Praga was in fact their greatest prejudice in the height of battle, though favorable in some other respects; because the fire of the Poles, by striking the trees, scattered around a great number of splinters, which were very destructive. Of all their losses, the Russians suffer most from their horses, between 5,000 and 6,000 having perished from disease and want of provender. Consequently a great part of their cavalry has been dismounted, the artillery deprived of the means of transport, and therefore in all probability many guns with ammunition will fall into the hands of the Poles.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

The Belgic Congress, not having been allowed a King of their own choosing, have appointed a Regent to direct the Government provisionally. His first act has been one of great imprudence. We allude to a Proclamation, addressed to the people of the Duchy of Luxembourg. This is an hereditary possession of the House of Nassau, and will not be relinquished by the King. Should the latter persist in their efforts to retain it, the King of Prussia may find employment for some of his troops to assist his Dutch neighbor and relative. Should hostilities ensue, the war would soon become general.

The King of Holland has formally acceded to the terms of the separation, adjusted by the allied Ministers in London, and a British fleet has been ordered for the Scheldt to enforce the terms agreed to by the Great Powers for the settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium. The sailing of the armament will very probably involve England in a dispute with France—the last nation with which England ought now to seek a quarrel.

## FRANCE—Change of Ministry.

Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having retired in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the king on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy, in which his intentions were more pacific than those of his advisers.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, and cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles for ever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

An almost GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE, however, appears now inevitable, and there is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon

to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gathers strength every day. The new administration, it is true, is even more amicable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for Freedom. There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the accounts hitherto received cannot be relied upon.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the schools; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

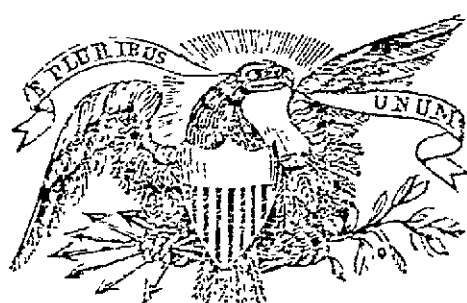
Bayonne, March 11.—We learn this morning, by an extraordinary courier, which left Madrid on the 8th, that at two o'clock on that day, the schools of the Marine Guards and Veterinary school of the Isle of Leon have turned out, and proclaimed the constitution. Some corps of troops sent against them had been obliged to retreat.

Cadiz has made also a movement, and the Governor, Oliveira, had been killed by the people; and the refugee General Torrijos, who had repaired from the bay of Gibraltar to Cadiz, had been proclaimed General-in-Chief at Cadiz. A marine corps was the first to give in its submission to him.

At Madrid, on the departure of this cabinet courier, it was said that the Government had heard of an insurrection in Valencia, and in the province of La Mancha. The Delegate of the Police at Irun has in part confirmed this news.

Vicenza, Feb. 24.—"Since the insurrection in Modena there is a general fermentation in central Italy, and clubs are every where busy in exciting the people. It is affirmed that the Government of Modena has received very important information on this subject and is in possession of documents which, if they should be published, would cause an extraordinary sensation, and open the eyes of all governments without exception, to the dangers which threaten them, should certain plans be carried into effect. In Piedmont the most suitable measures are adopted, and the Government thinks it may depend on its well-organized military force."

Great Britain is in a ferment, on the subject of Reform, which was introduced in the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, on the 1st of March; and after a protracted debate of seven days, a thing almost unheard of in England, was read a first time on the 8th, and the second reading, which would test the measure, was appointed for the 21st. The proposition of the government goes far beyond the expectations of every one; and Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell, admitted that it was worthy of their support. On the other hand, the owners of Boroughs, sixty of which are to be disfranchised entirely, and forty-six to be reduced to one member each, are vehement in their opposition, and, in conjunction with the ultra-Tory party, were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat ministers on the second reading of the bill. All the leading men in the House of Commons spoke on the subject; among them Mr. Jeffrey for the first time



ADAMS SENTINEL.  
Gettysburg, April 19.

The Foreign Intelligence in the preceding columns will be found of the deepest interest. Notwithstanding the confusion of accounts, it is certain the Poles have made a most determined stand; but we fear their bravery will avail them little against the vast hordes of the Autocrat. It is remarked that, in the battles of the 24th and 25th of Feb. the Russians had 150 cannon in the field. Their vast resources enable them to fill up the chasms in their ranks without delay, whilst to the poor Poles, even victory after victory, with successive losses, is but destruction. Heaven send them safe deliverance!

As we expected, the reported confession of Markley is without foundation. The Frederick Examiner says, "it is vastly edifying and interesting, but, unfortunately, happens to be totally untrue, Markley having made no such confession."

Moreland, whose capture and lodgment in the Lancaster jail we announced last week, escaped from that prison on Thursday morning, but was re-taken on the same day near Downingtown. He has since been conveyed to Frederick by the Sheriff.

A rebellion has burst out in the Republic of Hayti. What the result would be, it was impossible to imagine; but the general feeling was, that Mr. Boyer had presided long enough over the destinies of the Haytian people.

It has been rumored that Mr. Calhoun would be an opposing candidate to Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency. A

paper, however, (the Federal Union, of Milledgeville, Geo.) belonging to his party, has the following paragraph:—

"We feel ourselves fully authorized in saying that Mr. Calhoun will not be a candidate for the Presidency."

It appears to be a settled matter, that Gen Jackson and Mr. Clay will be the only candidates at the next Presidential Election. The parties in every direction, appear to be organizing with such an understanding.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, when on a visit to Philadelphia a few days since, was invited to a public dinner by the citizens, as a mark of respect for his personal merits and public services. He declined the invitation.

The New York Daily Advertiser mentions that the real name of the pirate, whose confession we gave on Saturday, under the name of Gibbs, is JAMES JEFFRIES.

An accomplice of Smith in the great robbery of the New-York Bank, named MURRAY, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 9th. He had with him part of the money taken.

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	6 37	Rye,	70
Wheat,	1 25	Whiskey,	27
Corn,	69	Apple Brandy,	30
Oats,	37	Plaster,	4 25

## THE BAZAAR.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Borrster, Mr. David Eicher, jr. of Washington county, Md. (formerly of this County) to Miss Elizabeth Pier, of Mechanics-Town, Frederick county.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev J. Ruthrauff, Mr. John Herner, to Miss Susannah Waymiller, both of Mountjoy township.

## DIED.

In this borough, on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Mary Wilson, relict of Mr. Robert Wilson, deceased, of Mountjoy township, in the 63th year of her age.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Mary McDermott, of this borough, in the 87th year of her age.

## Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will be held on Wednesday the 27th inst. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. At the intervals between the Examination of the several classes. Original Speeches will be pronounced by the Students. On the evening of the same day, at early candle-light, exercises in Composition, delivery of Original Orations, and Debating, will be exhibited in the German Church. The citizens of Gettysburg, and the friends of Education in general, are respectfully invited to attend upon these occasions.

The Summer Session of the Gymnasium will commence on the 26th of May next.  
Gettysburg, April 19. 21

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

## Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

## QUEENS WARE, GLASSWARE,

## Looking-Glasses, &amp; LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—

"Look before you leap!"  
The Public's humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.  
Gettysburg, April 19. 18

## HAT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

## SHOE STORE,

two doors north of the Post-Office, opposite Dr. Parrish's, consisting of a selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest fashions.

He has also on hand an assortment of

## Fur, Wool &amp; Palm HATS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

He also informs the Public, that he carries on the business of

## SHOE MAKING,

in all its branches, and takes this opportunity of asking for a share of public patronage, promising good work on equitable terms.

D. G. BANSEMER.  
Gettysburg, April 19. 31

## TAILORING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and former Customers, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at the Old Stand in Gettysburg; and, as he still receives the Philadelphia

## FASHIONS

quarterly, and intends to keep the best of Workmen, he hopes still to receive a share of the public patronage. All work shall be done at reasonable prices for Cash.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for Work—CORD-WOOD in particular.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, April 19. 3t

## Information Wanted.

ON Sunday the 13th ult. a gentleman, named on the way-bill of the Philadelphia stage, Mr. DENNISON, left the Hotel of the subscriber in Chambersburg, a few minutes after he got out of the stage, leaving in the bar a sword cane, and a small valise, containing one linen shirt marked S. D. No. 2, one striped gingham do. with three collars of the same, one dark silk velvet waistcoat, two cravats, one pair of woollen stockings, four muslin handkerchiefs, a night cap, shaving apparatus, a small bag of medicine, and a small bag containing five new buckskin purses—all the articles of clothing appear to be entirely new. He was a man of middle age and stature, and had on a cloak, which prevents a description of the clothing he had on. He stated to his fellow travellers that he was going to Pittsburg. Any information concerning the said Mr. Dennison, addressed to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and made public for the information of the friends of that gentleman.

JOHN SEIDERS.

Chambersburg, Pa. April 15.

## Gettysburg &amp; Hagers-Town TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown,"

## Hereby Give Notice,

That Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the house of Wm. McClellan, jr. in Gettysburg; I. Robinson, in Millers-Town; MICHAEL STONER, in Waynesburg, Franklin county, on Monday the 23d day of May next, and in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 1st of June, at the house of Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, Market street; and said books will be kept open for six days.

John Hersh, Sen.  
Bernhart Gilbert,  
Andrew Marshall,  
J. M. Kesson,  
Wm. M. Millan,  
T. C. Miller,  
Wm. McClellan, jr.  
Lewis Ripple,  
J. Burns,  
Philip Reed,

COMMISSIONERS.

April 19. 4t

The Chambersburg 'Repository,' Hagerstown 'Torch Light,' and 'Poulson's Advertiser,' will insert the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to this Office for collection.

## MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

## Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

## Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:—

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lamberti's, at Delaplaine's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reeve's, at Noll's Mill; George Wilt's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Dauner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR, LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19. 6t



## FRANCE.

The London Chronicle contains a letter of O. P. Q. dated Paris, 19th February. "It is too long for insertion in our paper of this afternoon, but we may mention some of its principal parts. The writer says, that Louis Philip shed tears whilst he was delivering his answer of refusal to the Belgian deputation, and that the deputies wept also in hearing the answer. "O. P. Q. adds: "Yes! yes! Louis Philip has refused the crown of Belgium; not that Belgium may be an independent state, but that her population may ere long unanimously feel the necessity for an incorporation with France, and solicit a re-union." The correspondent avers that the state of public opinion in France, on the 19th February, was "most agitated, restless, dissatisfied, and alarming." According to him, Louis Philip was by no means so popular as he was two months before, and the people had no longer any confidence whatever in the Ministers. Lafayette had lost his chief supporters; next to him, Sebastiani had fallen into great disrepute, as a party to the new Holy Alliance of the non-intervening diplomatist at London—*Nat. Gaz.*

"France (proceeds O. P. Q.) is actually without a government. The millions desire just the reverse of that which is asked by the units.

The discussions as to the late insurrection in Paris, in the Chamber of Deputies, have been most interesting; but as they are not yet concluded, I will merely draw attention to the leading points—1st. It has been proved that Charles X. and his family are conspiring in Paris and France for the return of the Duke of Bordeaux. 2d. It has been shown that the government of Louis Philip is not united, and that the Minister of the Interior and the Prefects are opposed to each other. 3d. It has been admitted by all who are most competent to judge, that the people are not satisfied, and that the late insurrection was not made for the purpose of plunder, but with the view of enlightening the government, ere it be too late. 4th. It has been demonstrated that the present Chamber of Deputies is opposed to the national will, and that there will be no peace until it shall be dissolved. 5th. It is clear that a contest is about to take place, and to be brought to a decision, between two opposing parties—the retrograding and the advancing parties; and that the result of this conflict will decide the fate of Louis Philip and France. And 6th. It is now a fact, beyond all dispute, that the republican party is gaining ground; and that if the King, his Ministers, and the Chamber, will not accord with the revolution, that the revolution will march without them.

"A new French Ministry may then be speedily looked for. It is quite impossible that the present one should hold together."

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, writes from Paris under date of Feb. 9, as follows:

"It is surmised that the ancient Archbishop of Marines, (the Abbe de Pradt) is anxious to take part in public affairs, from which the restoration of the Bourbons so long excluded him. A friend of mine met and had some gossip with the Abbe a day or two since. 'Sir,' said the latter, there are two Powers in Europe which desire war; the rest are anxious for nothing more fervently, than peace. First, Russia longs for war—the whole of Russia. She presses against civilized Europe with all the weight of her mass on the one side.—On the other side, we have four millions in France who pant for war—four millions of restless and ambitious men. We have, also, the remainder of the population, the industrious population, that plays for continued peace. Let us hope that the 28 millions may prove too strong for the minority of the four.' The Abbe is, therefore, peaceful in his conversation, if not in his counsels. Gen. BARNARD, the celebrated engineer officer, is just arrived from the United States, where he has been resident since the abdication of Napoleon, one of whose favorite officers he was. It is supposed by some that he was sent for by this Government: his talents being deemed indispensable for the extension and repair of the fortifications of the frontier fortresses; and not improbably with a view to active service in case of a war. I dined in company with this distinguished officer, at a friend's house, a few days since, and found him a man of great information and extraordinary simplicity of manners. He speaks English fluently, from his long abode & active service in the U. S. where he has rank in the army, and has been employed for many years in superintending and planning defences for the principal towns and points upon the whole of the seaboard, which report states to be impregnable to all attack. One may still trace the ardent officer of Napoleon in the sparkling eye of the veteran when war is talked about, though all his wishes are for peace."

## "The Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre."

Many of our readers we know cheerfully rank among their real friends, some of the canine species. To such, the following anecdote, which we translate from the "Courrier des Etats Unis," will not be without interest:

"There is not a newspaper whose columns have not been filled with the names of the glorious dead of the

erty during the memorable week in July. A large number of them fell victims to their patriotic ardor, and to a mournful fatality. Still more have received precious wounds in that noble defence. But there is another class the most numerous, inasmuch as its number is daily increasing; it is that of the men who, according to their own account, were among the most active on that occasion, but who, nevertheless, received no wounds, or if any, so slight that no marks of them are at present visible. We know all of this last kind; we have seen their names, the recital of their heroic actions in the newspapers, and the list of offices with which they have been rewarded.

Among the victims of those great days, there is one, however, one alone, I believe, who has taken a decided part in the glorious contests of our brothers, and has not boasted thereof; but who, nevertheless, every moment, day and night, expiates his devotedness. His name, unknown to all, has not appeared in the public papers; he is only known to a very few citizens, who have shed tears upon the grave of our brethren, that sleeps in the Louvre.

## It is a Dog

The attachment of that excellent animal to its master is well known, and the following will serve as an illustrative example.

*Meior* (The name since given to the dog) belonged to one of those brave men who fell on the 28th of July. He appeared inseparable from his master; he followed him to the combat, and at the attack upon the Louvre, he did not abandon him even in the hottest of the fight: his master having been shot, he remained near his corpse until they came to bury him; he sprang into the hearse, and refused to leave it until his master's body was taken out to be buried with his dead companions.

Upon his tomb he has from that moment established his dwelling; during the day, mournful and feeble, in the midst of a crowd that surrounds him, he is seen constantly stretched out upon the grave which holds the object of his grief, and at night, he utters his deep sorrows by frequent and mournful howlings.

A good hearted woman has furnished the dog with food, which she brings to him daily, and he will receive it from no other hand, and offers signs of recognition or affection only to her. The National Guard built him a small house, but he rarely goes to it, as it seems to separate him from that patriotic grave, the continual and mournful object of his thoughts.

What a noble and touching example of affectionate devotion! What a lesson for those who have so soon forgotten the real saviors of their country!—Who of you, good citizens and true patriots, would not desire to see and caress the Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre?

We find the following statement of an event in Paris, and record it as an unfavorable sign.

*Mock Procession.*—After the destruction of the Palace, and the devastation of the Church of St. Germain, "an immense mock procession of the people paraded the streets of Paris in great ceremony, bearing on high the ornaments and banners of the Catholic Church, there the emblem of Jesuitism and tyranny. There was the silver censor, the Virgin, the holy water, and the red vestment of the choisters, and all these were quietly paraded along, the people sometimes singing Mass, and sometimes the *Parisienne*. And in the midst of all this masks were going about in a hundred dresses, and one half of the people amused themselves with the mummery of the bouff gras, while the other half were amused with the masquerading exhibition of the real ornaments of the spoiled Roman churches."

Let it be remembered, that these "emblems" thus slighted, are connected with the most imposing ceremonies of the religion of the country: and that the desecration thus made, is not to be regarded alone as an insult to religion, but as a political demonstration, having precedent in the early days of the former revolution; while we as friends of freedom rejoice at the progress of civil, political and religious liberty, we must also, as friends of good order, regret the march of licentiousness, and wonder at the pusillanimity of a government that could thus allow the invasion of private rights.

## U. S. Gaz.

*M. Constantine Wiatkowski*, the Polish Envoy at Paris, has addressed a letter to the French journals on the object of the mission to France. He tells them that he came to represent to the French Government and people the true state of affairs in Poland, in case the Emperor should refuse to listen to its just complaints, and prefer an ap-

pear to arms to a redress of wrongs. In that case only was he desired to solicit assistance, and that case had actually occurred. The proclamation of the Emperor and his General left no doubt upon the subject, and therefore he trusted that the wisdom of the French Government would point out the best means of being useful to his country. The Polish Envoy thus concludes his address:—"What now is left to the Poles, but to conquer or die with honor? Perhaps they will all perish in the terrible combats which are about to commence; but they carry to their graves the conviction that

Heroic France will avenge them, and that she will become the object of benedictions from their children, as she has always been to themselves an object of unbounded admiration, attachment, and devotion."

## COLOMBIA.

This unhappy country, since the death of the illustrious Bolivar, seems to be the victim of every petty military tyrant who has funds or cunning enough to muster a predatory band of ruffians for the destruction of his neighbor's property, and almost every arrival from this truly ill-fated land brings intelligence of the triumph or defeat of some military demagogue. We have heard it stated that the power of Paez is on the wane—when Colombia shall have rid herself of him, she may expect something like tranquility, and when the true history of her wrongs and misfortunes becomes recorded, his name will be found most prominent among those who have contributed to the premature sacrifice of her liberties.

## INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, Cantonment Leavenworth (320 miles above St. Louis, Missouri.) 10th March, 1831, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday an express arrived from the Bluffs, bringing information that Mr Vandenburg's party was attacked by the *Black Feet* Indians, on the Madison fork of the Missouri.—The Indians attacked them in camp, at the dawn of light in the morning, and fought all day. At dark the Indians withdrew and left forty killed, and a number of horses; the wounded not known, as they were carried off, but from the appearance of blood supposed to be a number. Mr. Vandenburg had one killed and two wounded; and eleven horses killed and fifty wounded. The information was received through Mr. McKenzie, who is at the Mandan villages. No other news from upper Missouri was received of any importance."

## LITTLE ROCK, Ark. March 2.

## Bloody and Fatal Conflict

A gentleman from Chicot county, has communicated to us the following particulars of a desperate and fatal encounter, which has few parallels in the annals of savage warfare. On the 19th of February, an altercation took place at a house in that county, near Old river Lake, between Jefferson Pryor and two brothers by the name of James and Stephen Ferrell. In the course of the quarrel, Pryor struck one of the Ferrells with his fist, on which both of the Ferrells rushed on him with their knives. Pryor, drawing a knife, defended himself against their attacks, and very soon gave one of them a stab, which ended his career almost instantly. The fight was then continued by the surviving Ferrell, who gave Pryor a mortal stab, on which the wounded man, collecting all his remaining strength, plunged his bloody knife into the heart of his antagonist, when both fell mortally wounded. Ferrell lived only a few minutes after the conflict ended, and Pryor survived his antagonist less than half an hour. There was but one person (a female) present during the encounter, which lasted but a few minutes.

Our informant happened on the spot in less than an hour after the close of the conflict, and there witnessed the stiffened corpses of the three combatants, all covered with blood; and their bodies most horribly mutilated. The deceased were all single men, and therefore left neither wives nor children to suffer by their rash and premature end.

## From the Liberia Paper.

Our last extracts mention an *Ourang Outang*, the creature we see is dead, and her disease is imputed to dyspeptic habits. We add the account:

*Death of the Ourang Outang.*—This great natural curiosity died on the 17th ult. For two or three days previously her spirits appeared rather dull, and though noticed, no one dreamed that her end was so near. Her death may be imputed to a complete change in her diet. She became remarkably fond of sugar, and purloined it every opportunity, though upon her arrival she turned away from it in disgust. The taste which these animals acquire for comforts has proved the death of most of them, and we may not be much in error in attributing her decease to the same cause. As before stated, she was quite young, and perhaps required a mother's kindness and care to nurse her. Her features were disgustingly like the human, and this likeness was rather increased, when death had laid his icy hands upon her poor body.—Our time has never allowed us to say half that we desired on this subject, and works on Natural History being out of

in offering much.

The Foreign Quarterly Review, in the article entitled "England and America," says that the non-existence of pauperism may be doubted in the latter country, since, "in New-York alone, which reckons under 200,000 inhabitants, £31,000 are sometimes expended in a single year for the support of the poor." New-York is the great port of entry for British emigrants, and this may explain the fact in part. It must be confessed, however, that the number of the poor in our cities far

transcends what it should be, in a country where land is abundant, labor in demand, wages high, and food cheap. The fault lies in a great degree, we fear, in the intemperate habits of the population. The tax on the public arising from this vice is enormous, and disgraceful to the nation.—*Baltimore American.*

We have looked over the names of the more than 800 subscribers to the notice which has been published in Philadelphia by the friends of Mr. CLAY. It is useless to deny the fact, that we find among them the flower of the Clay party in that City—men of reputation and of standing among their fellow citizens. It is idle to shut our eyes also to the fact—that the friends of Mr. Clay, not only do not mean to abandon his banners, but that they mean to push on, with all their force, and with all their zeal—sometimes sapping, sometimes storming—in some quarters by address, to nullify their antagonists to sleep—and in others by the most energetic measures to overawe opposition.—But, that Mr. Clay is the only man to be run—that he will be run now, and that he will run after the next election—is a proposition no longer to be disputed or concealed.—*Richmond Era.*

The Enquirer has been dreaming with its eyes open. Mr. CLAY abandoned it! What ever put that into the head of the worthy editor? Who so traitorous to his country as to propose to himself such a thing, even in thought? Who is there that would disgracefully abandon a cause to which he was attracted by a conviction that the interest and character of the country demanded a change of administration, and that HENRY CLAY was the individual best calculated, under all circumstances, to bring back the Government to that lofty and liberal course from which it had strayed far away? Abandon his banners! Give up the ship! What delusion has possessed the Enquirer to suppose that any one pretending to act from principle, would thus desert his colors, and, like the Numidian horse, go over in the midst of the conflict to the other side?

But the Enquirer, roused from its dream of false security, now sees aright. The friends of Mr. CLAY, the friends, in other words, of the Constitution and Institutions of the country, do mean "to push on," with all their force and with all their zeal, but with as little of the "storm" as practicable, although not without accompanying gales. The Enquirer may prepare itself for the contest, and, if assurances from every quarter are to be relied upon, for defeat, which, it is hoped that veteran journal has by this time learned enough of philosophy to bear with composure. We only wish that the incumbent would withdraw from the canvass, and leave a clear field for the younger candidates.

## That's all. Nat. Int.

The confession of Gibbs, the pirate, now under sentence of death in New York, has been published. It is a horrible and heart-rending detail of atrocities and bloody butcheries. Besides general confession, he is able to particularize the following vessels, all of whose crews were murdered by him and his ferocious gang:

Brig William, of N. Y. vessel & crew destroyed.	
Bark Larkin, of London do do	
Brig Belvidere, of Boston do do	
Ship Indispensable, of London do	
Ship Earl of Moira, of London do	
Two French brigs, on Bahama Banks do	
A Genoese brig, from Straits do	
A N. Y. brig, name forgotten do	
A French ship from Europe do do	
Dutch ship, on S. Cuba, cargo & goods do	
Dutch ship Dido do do	
do brig from Europe do do	

One trait of character in this unexampled monster is worth noticing.—He is a native of Providence, in Rhode Island (his real name, however, not being Gibbs.) Meeting a vessel from that port, and named after it, his flinty heart melted: he took out other \$10,000 and let her pass, "because she crew were his townsmen."

The general truth of his narrative is said to be corroborated by circumstances to be found in records of the times. The following questions to the pirate, and his answers, ought to make a deep impression on the mind of every legislator:

Ques.—Gibbs, why were you so cruel as to kill so many persons, when you had got all their money, which was all you wanted?

Ans.—The laws are the cause of so many murders.

Ques.—How can that be? What do you mean?

Ans.—Because a man has to suffer death for piracy; and the punishment for murder is no more. Then you know, all witnesses are out of the way, and I am sure if the punishment was different, there would not be so many murders.

Among the many honorable acts of the President towards the Cherokees is his giving leave to Georgia, against the express provision of the intercourse law of 1802, to survey the Cherokee territory. Several companies of Georgia surveyors are now in the nation busily engaged in their work, no one to make afraid or molest. They have already run three sectional lines, and they will soon run the country into districts of nine miles square. We suppose the President looks upon these proceedings with approbation, and this is, among others, what his admirers call an honorable act.

## Pharm.

*Bank of the United States.*—The resolution against the rechartering of the Bank of the U. States, has passed the New-York Assembly by a vote of seventy-three against forty-one.

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*Latest from Spain.*—Captain White, at Newburyport from Cadiz Feb. 25th, informs the Editor of the Newburyport Herald, that things remained in a very unsettled state when he left; arrests were frequent, and so shackled was the liberty of speech, that if a man dared to lisp the word *Constitution*, he was thrown into prison.

## ATTENTION!

## Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—in summer uniform.

By Order, G. ARMOR, O. S. April 19. tp

An Election will be held on said day, at the house of James Gorley, for a FIRST LIEUTENANT of the above Company, in the room of Lieut. Ziegler, resigned.

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## EAGLE HOTEL.

## PHILIP HEAGY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

## WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

## THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. Gilman, Esq.—The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travelers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. tf

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 19th day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of York.

JOHN LIVESBERGER. April 12. 3t

## The Saturday Courier.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title.

The Courier will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising 28 columns of reading matter. Terms, \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. WOODWARD & SPRAGG. Philadelphia, April 12. 3t



## FRANCE.

The London Chronicle contains a letter of O. P. Q. dated Paris, 19th February. It is too long for insertion in our paper of this afternoon, but we may mention some of its principal parts. The writer says, that Louis Philip shed tears whilst he was delivering his answer of refusal to the Belgian deputation, and that the deputies wept also in hearing the answer. O. P. Q. adds—"Yes! yes! Louis Philip has refused the crown of Belgium; not that Belgium may be an independent state, but that her population may ere long unanimously feel the necessity for an incorporation with France, and solicit a re-union." The correspondent avers that the state of public opinion in France, on the 19th February, was "most agitated, restless, dissatisfied, and alarming." According to him, Louis Philip was by no means so popular as he was two months before, and the people had no longer any confidence whatever in the Ministers. Lafayette had lost his chief supporters; next to him, Sebastiani had fallen into most disrepute, as a party to the new Holy Alliance of the non-intervening diplomatist at London.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"France (proceeds O. P. Q.) is actually without a government. The millions desire just the reverse of that which is asked by the units."

The discussions as to the late insurrection in Paris, in the Chamber of Deputies, have been most interesting; but as they are not yet concluded, I will merely draw attention to the leading points—1st. It has been proved that Charles X. and his family are conspiring in Paris and France for the return of the Duke of Bordeaux. 2d. It has been shown that the government of Louis Philip is not united, and that the Minister of the Interior and the Prefects are opposed to each other. 3d. It has been admitted by all who are most competent to judge, that the people are not satisfied, and that the late insurrection was not made for the purpose of plunder, but with the view of enlightening the government, ere it be too late. 4th. It has been demonstrated that the present Chamber of Deputies is opposed to the national will, and that there will be no peace until it shall be dissolved. 5th. It is clear that a contest is about to take place, and to be brought to a decision, between two opposing parties—the retrograding and the advancing parties; and that the result of this conflict will decide the fate of Louis Philip and France. And 6th. It is now a fact, beyond all dispute, that the republican party is gaining ground; and that if the King, his Ministers, and the Chamber, will not accord with the revolution, that the revolution will march without them.

"A new French Ministry may then be speedily looked for. It is quite impossible that the present one should hold together."

The correspondent of the London Morning Post, writes from Paris under date of Feb. 9, as follows:

"It is surmised that the ancient Archbishop of Marines, (the Abbe de Pradt) is anxious to take part in public affairs, from which the restoration of the Bourbons so long excluded him. A friend of mine met and had some gossip with the Abbe, a day or two since. 'Sir,' said the latter, there are two Powers in Europe which desire war; the rest are anxious for nothing more fervently, than peace. First, Russia longs for war—the whole of Russia. She presses against civilized Europe with all the weight of her mass on the one side.—On the other side, we have four millions in France who pant for war—four millions of restless and ambitious men. We have, also, the remainder of the population, the industrious population, that prays for continued peace. Let us hope that the 28 millions may prove too strong for the minority of the four.' The Abbe is, therefore, peaceful in his conversation, if not in his counsels.—Gen. BARNARD, the celebrated engineer officer, is just arrived from the United States, where he has been resident since the abdication of Napoleon, one of whose favorite officers he was. It is supposed by some that he was sent for by this Government: his talents being deemed indispensable for the extension and repair of the fortifications of the frontier fortresses; and not improbably with a view to active service in case of a war. I dined in company with this distinguished officer, at a friend's house, a few days since, and found him a man of great information and extraordinary simplicity of manners. He speaks English fluently, from his long abode & active service in the U. S. where he has rank in the army, and has been employed for many years in superintending and planning defences for the principal towns and points upon the whole of the seaboard, which report states to be impregnable to all attacks. One may still trace the ardent officer of Napoleon in the sparkling eye of the veteran when war is talked about, though all his wishes are for peace."

## "The Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre."

Many of our readers we know cheerfully rank among their real friends, some of the canine species. To such, the following anecdote, which we translate from the "Courrier des Etats Unis," will not be without interest:

"There is not a newspaper whose columns have not been filled with the names of the glorious defenders of lib-

erty during the memorable week in July. A large number of them fell victims to their patriotic ardor, and to a mournful fatality. Still more have received precious wounds in that noble defence. But there is another class the most numerous, inasmuch as its number is daily increasing; it is that of the men who, according to their own account, were among the most active on that occasion, but who, nevertheless, received no wounds, or if any, so slight that no marks of them are at present visible. We know all of this last kind; we have seen their names, the recital of their heroic actions in the newspapers, and the list of offices with which they have been rewarded."

Among the victims of those great days, there is one, however, one alone, I believe, who has taken a decided part in the glorious contests of our brothers, and has not boasted thereof; but who, nevertheless, every moment, day and night, expiates his devotedness.—His name, unknown to all, has not appeared in the public papers; he is only known to a very few citizens, who have shed tears upon the grave of our brethren, that repose in the Louvre.

It is a Dog.

The attachment of that excellent animal to its master is well known, and the following will serve as an illustrative example.

Medor (The name since given to the dog) belonged to one of those brave men who fell on the 28th of July. He appeared inseparable from his master; he followed him to the combat, and at the attack upon the Louvre, he did not abandon him even in the hottest of the fight: his master having been shot, he remained near his corpse until they came to bury him; he sprang into his hearse, and refused to leave it until his master's body was taken out to be buried with his dead companions.

Upon his tomb he has from that moment established his dwelling; during the day, mournful and feeble, in the midst of a crowd that surrounds him, he is seen constantly stretched out upon the grave which holds the object of his grief, and at night, he utters his deep sorrows by frequent and mournful howlings.

A good hearted woman has furnished the dog with food, which she brings to him daily, and he will receive it from no other hand, and offers signs of recognition or affection only to her. The National Guard built him a small house, but he rarely goes to it, as it seems to separate him from that patriotic grave, the continual and mournful object of his thoughts.

What a noble and touching example of affectionate devotion! What a lesson for those who have so soon forgotten the real saviors of their country!—Who of you, good citizens and true patriots, would not desire to see and caress the Dog of the Colonnade of the Louvre?"

We find the following statement of an event in Paris, and record it as an unfavorable sign.

Mock Procession.—After the destruction of the Palace, and the devastation of the Church of St. Germain, "an immense mock procession of the people paraded the streets of Paris in great ceremony, bearing on high the ornaments and banners of the Catholic Church—there the emblem of Jesuitism and tyranny. There was the silver censer, the Virgin, the holy water, and the red vestment of the choristers, and all these were quietly paraded along, the people sometimes singing Mass, and sometimes the *Parisienne*.—And in the midst of all this masks were going about in a hundred dresses, and one half of the people amused themselves with the mummery of the beef gras, while the other half were amused with the masquerading exhibition of the real ornaments of the spoiled Roman churches."

Let it be remembered, that these "emblems" thus slighted, are connected with the most imposing ceremonies of the religion of the country: and that the desecration thus made, is not to be regarded alone as an insult to religion, but as a political demonstration, having precedent in the early days of the former revolution; while we as friends of freedom rejoice at the progress of civil, political and religious liberty, we must also, as friends of good order, regret the march of licentiousness, and wonder at the pusillanimity of a government that could thus allow the invasion of private rights. *U. S. Gaz.*

M. CONSTANTINE WALICKY, the Polish Envoy at Paris, has addressed a letter to the French journals on the object of the mission to France. He tells them that he came to represent to the French Government and people the true state of affairs in Poland, in case the Emancipation should refuse to listen to its just complaints, and prefer an appeal to arms to a redress of wrongs.—In that case only was he desired to solicit assistance, and that case had actually occurred. The proclamation of the Emperor and his General left no doubt upon the subject, and therefore he trusted that the wisdom of the French Government would point out the best means of being useful to his country. The Polish Envoy thus concludes his address:—"What now is left to the Poles, but to conquer or die with honor? Perhaps they will all perish in the terrible combats which are about to commence; but they carry to their graves the conviction that

Heroic France will avenge them, and that she will become the object of benedictions from their children, as she has always been to themselves an object of unbounded admiration, attachment, and devotion."

## COLOMBIA.

This unhappy country, since the death of the illustrious Bolivar, seems to be the victim of every petty military tyrant who has funds or cunning enough to muster a predatory band of ruffians for the destruction of his neighbor's property, and almost every arrival from this truly ill-fated land brings intelligence of the triumph or defeat of some military demagogue. We have heard it stated that the power of Paez is on the wane—when Colombia shall have rid herself of him, she may expect something like tranquility, and when the true history of her wrongs and misfortunes becomes recorded, his name will be found most prominent among those who have contributed to the premature sacrifice of her liberties.

## INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, Cantonment Leavenworth. (320 miles above St. Louis, Missouri.) 10th March, 1831, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Yesterday an express arrived from the Bluffs, bringing information that Mr. Vandenburg's party was attacked by the *Black Feet* Indians, on the Madison fork of the Missouri.—The Indians attacked them in camp, at the dawn of light in the morning, and fought all day. At dark the Indians withdrew and left forty killed, and a number of horses; the wounded not known, as they were carried off, but from the appearance of blood supposed to be a number. Mr. Vandenburg had one killed and two wounded; and eleven horses killed and fifty wounded. The information was received through Mr. McKenzie, who is at the Mandan villages. No other news from upper Missouri was received of any importance."

## LITTLE ROCK, Ark. March 2. Bloody and Fatal Conflict.

A gentleman from Chicot county, has communicated to us the following particulars of a desperate and fatal encounter, which has few parallels in the annals of savage warfare. On the 19th of February, an altercation took place at a house in that county, near Old river Lake, between Jefferson Pryor and two brothers by the name of James and Stephen Ferrell. In the course of the quarrel, Pryor struck one of the Ferrells with his fist, on which both of the Ferrells rushed on him with their knives. Pryor, drawing a knife, defended himself against their attacks, and very soon gave one of them a stab, which ended his career almost instantly. The fight was then continued by the surviving Ferrell, who gave Pryor a mortal stab, on which the wounded man, collecting all his remaining strength, plunged his bloody knife into the heart of his antagonist, when both fell mortally wounded. Ferrell lived only a few minutes after the conflict ended, and Pryor survived his antagonist less than half an hour. There was but one person (a female) present during the encounter, which lasted but a few minutes.

Our informant happened on the spot less than an hour after the close of the conflict, and there witnessed the stiffened corpses of the three combatants, all covered with blood; and their bodies most horribly mutilated. The deceased were all single men, and therefore left neither wives nor children to suffer by their rash and premature end.

## From the Liberia Paper.

Our last extracts mention an Ourang Outang; the creature we see is dead, and her disease is imputed to nervous habits. We add the account:

Death of the Ourang Outang.—This great natural curiosity died on the 17th ult. For two or three days previously her spirits appeared rather dull, and though noticed, no one dreamed that her end was so near. Her death may be imputed to a complete change in her diet. She became remarkably fond of sugar, and purloined it every opportunity, though upon her arrival she turned away from it in disgust. The taste which these animals acquire for comfits has proved the death of most of them, and we may not be much in error in attributing her decease to the same cause. As before stated, she was quite young, and perhaps required a mother's kindness and care to nurse her. Her features were disgustingly like the human, and this likeness was rather increased, when death had laid his icy hands upon her poor body.—Our time has never allowed us to say half that we desired on this subject, and works on Natural History being out of our reach, we have been rather timid in offering much.

The Foreign Quarterly Review, in the article entitled "England and America," says that the non-existence of pauperism may be doubted in the latter country, since, "in New-York alone, which reckons under 200,000 inhabitants, 250,000 are sometimes expended in a single year for the support of the poor." New-York is the great port of entry for British emigrants, and this may explain the fact in part. It must be confessed, however, that the number of the poor in our cities far

transcends what it should be, in a country where land is abundant, labor in demand, wages high, and food cheap. The fault lies in a great degree, we fear, in the intemperate habits of the population. The tax on the public arising from this vice is enormous, and disgraceful to the nation.—*Baltimore American.*

We have looked over the names of the more than 800 subscribers to the notice which has been published in Philadelphia by the friends of Mr. CLAY. It is useless to deny the fact, that we find among them the flower of the Clay party in that City—men of reputation and of standing among their fellow citizens. It is idle to shut our eyes also to the fact—that the friends of Mr. Clay, not only do not mean to abandon his banners, but that they mean to push on, with all their force, and with all their zeal—sometimes sapping, sometimes storming—in some quarters by address, to lull their antagonists to sleep—and in others by the most energetic measures to overawe opposition. But, that Mr. Clay is the only man to be run—that he will be run now; and that he will run after the next election—is a proposition no longer to be disputed or concealed.—*Richmond Enq.*

The Enquirer has been dreaming with its eyes open. Mr. CLAY abandoned! What ever put that into the head of the worthy editor? Who so traitorous to his country as to propose to himself such a thing, even in thought? Who is there that would disgracefully abandon a cause to which he was attracted by a conviction that the interest and character of the country demanded a change of administration, and that HENRY CLAY was the individual best calculated, under all circumstances, to bring back the Government to that lofty and liberal course from which it had strayed far away? Abandon his banners! Give up the ship! What delusion has possessed the Enquirer to suppose that any one pretending to act from principle, would thus desert his colors, and, like the Numidian horse, go over in the midst of the conflict to the other side?

But the Enquirer, roused from its dream of false security, now sees aright. The friends of Mr. CLAY, the friends, in other words, of the Constitution and Institutions of the country, do mean "to push on," with all their force and with all their zeal, but with as little of the "storm" as practicable, although not without accompanying gales. The Enquirer may prepare itself for the contest, and, if assurances from every quarter are to be relied upon, for defeat, which, it is hoped that veteran journal has by this time learned enough of philosophy to bear with composure. We only wish that the incumbent would withdraw from the canvass, and leave a clear field for the younger candidates. That's all. *Nat. Int.*

The confession of GIBBS, the pirate, now under sentence of death in New York, has been published. It is a horrible and heart-rending detail of atrocities and bloody butcheries. Besides general confession, he is able to particularize the following vessels, all of whose crews were murdered by him and his ferocious gang:

Brig William, of N. Y. vessel & crew destroyed.	
Bark Larkin, of London do do do	
Brig Belvidere, of Boston do do do	
Ship Indispensable, of London do	
Ship Earl of Moira, of London do	
Two French brigs, on Bahama Banks do	
A Genoese brig, from Straits do	
A N. Y. brig, name forgotten do	
A French ship from Europe do do	
Dutch ship, on S. Cuba, cargo dry goods do	
Dutch ship Dido do do do	
do brig from Europe do do do	

One trait of character in this unexampled monster is worth noticing.—He is a native of Providence, in Rhode Island (his real name, however, not being Gibbs.) Meeting a vessel from that port, and named after it, his flinty heart relented: he took out of her \$10,000 and let her pass, "because the crew were his townsmen."

The general truth of his narrative is said to be corroborated by circumstances to be found in records of the times. The following questions to the pirate, and his answers, ought to make a deep impression on the mind of every legislator:

Ques.—Gibbs, why were you so cruel as to kill so many persons, when you had got all their money, which was all you wanted?

Ans.—The laws are the cause of so many murders.

Ques.—How can that be? What do you mean?

Ans.—Because a man has to suffer death for piracy; and the punishment for murder is no more. Then you know, all witnesses are out of the way, and I am sure if the punishment was different, there would not be so many murders.

Among the many honorable acts of the President towards the Cherokees is his giving leave to Georgia, against the express provision of the intercourse law of 1802, to survey the Cherokee territory. Several companies of Georgia surveyors are now in the nation busily engaged in their work, no one to make afraid or molest. They have already run three sectional lines, and they will soon cut the country up into districts of nine miles square. We suppose the President looks upon these proceedings with approbation, and this is, among others, what his admirers call an honorable act. *Pharm.*

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W. H. WARD & SPRAGG. Philadelphia, April 12. 3t



**TEACHER WANTED**  
in the  
**Gettysburg Female Academy.**

APPLICATIONS for the above situation will be received by Professor SCHMUCKER, President of the Board of Trustees, until the 1st of May next. The Branches taught in the Institution are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, and a popular course of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The School has hitherto yielded a salary to the Teacher of about \$300.

None need apply, excepting such as can come well recommended for moral character, and professional capacity.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.  
Gettysburg, Pa. April 5, 1831.

**BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

**Boots & Shoes**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making LADIES' SHOES, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.  
Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT****GOODS**  
In the Market!!**J.B. Danner & Jacob Ziegler,**

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

**DANNER & ZIEGLER,**

and have just returned from the City, with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they are now opening, at their Store, north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern. They have purchased every variety of Goods suitable to the Season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Cassinets, Bombazets, Muslins, plain and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Tickings, Linen Drillings, Calicoes, Silks, Crapes,

and a great variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of

**GROCERIES,**

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fish, Molasses, Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

**Hard-ware, China, Glass,**

& Queens-ware;

An Elegant Assortment of

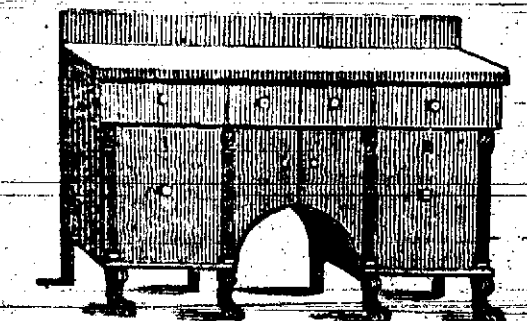
**LEGHORN AND COTTAGE**

BONNETS,

**LIQUORS, &c. &c.**

These Goods have been selected by themselves, with great care, and bought at very reduced prices for CASH. They will, therefore, be enabled to sell them as cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the country. They invite the Public to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods—confident that at no other Establishment, can GREATER BARGAINS be had.

Gettysburg, March 22. tf

**CABINET WARE-HOUSE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his Shop at his OLD STAND, in the Diamond, next door to R. G. Harper's Printing-Office, where he has on hand, and will continue to have, a General Assortment of the most

**FASHIONABLE & DURABLE****Furniture,**

in the place; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture. N. B. All orders in the COFFIN line will be attended to with punctuality.

JOHN N. STARR.  
Gettysburg, March 29. tf

**Petersburg Invincibles!**

YOU will parade on Monday the 2d day of May next, at the usual place of training, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JONAS JOHNS, Capt.  
April 12. tp

**Valuable Property**  
**FOR SALE.**

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situated in Susquehanna County, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

**380 ACRES,**

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

**Brick HOUSE,**  
**BANK BARN, &c.**

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg, March 13. tf

**NEW****Book & Stationary Store.****JOSEPH JEWETT,**

ATE of the Firm of CUSHING AND JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of

**Classical, Medical & School****BOOKS,**

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper,

Super-royal do.

Medium do.

Demi do.

Post do.

Cap Paper,

Banker's Post,

Wrapping Paper,

Marble do.

Tea do.

Royal Printing Paper,

Super-royal do.

Imperial do.

Medium do.

Ironmongers' Paper,

Globes,

Surveyors' Compasses,

Mathematical Instruments,

And an Extensive Assortment of

**STATIONARY.**

ALSO,

**Printers', News, & Book Ink,**

In all its various qualities.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this City, Philadelphia or New-York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, social and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.

Baltimore, March 29. 6t

**60,000****BUSHELS OF WHEAT****WANTED.**

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

**Woodberry Mills,**

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for WHITE WHEAT.

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

**J. B. DANNER,**

Still continues the

**SILVER PLATING,**

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, late of Franklin township, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.

March 29. 4t

**SHOEMAKERS,****CLARKSON'S,**

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

**LASTS,**

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 20. tf

**Mountpleasant Volunteers!**

YOU will parade in Bonaughtown, on Monday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. By order,

JACOB BAIR, Lieut.

April 5. tp

**BOOKS**

FOR

**SUNDAY****SCHOOLS.**

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT

THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible,

Do. Evidences of Christianity,

Geography of the Bible, 2 vol.

Biblical Antiquities, 2 vol.

Bible Studies, 2 vol.

Choctaw Mission, 2 vol.

Parohee do. 2 vol.

Children's Monitor, 2 vol.

Cabinet, 10 vol.

Youth's Library, 30 vol.

Life of Pastor Oberlin,

Do. St. Paul,

Do. Rev. L. Parsons,

Do. M. Luther,

Do. D. Brainard,

Do. C. Swartz,

Do. Mrs. Judson,

Do. Mrs. Ramsey,

Do. H. Newel,

Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.

In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository.

N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (postage paid) directed to "The Depository of the Adams County S. S. Union," will receive punctual attendance.

March 22. 5t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of

E. Dill,

vs.

Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of

Andrew Thompson.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of

Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the Fourth Monday of August next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 29. 6t

The Editors of the "Franklin Repository," "Perry Forester," and "Lancaster Journal," will insert the above advt. 6 times, forward the papers containing the same, and charge this Office.

**BRIGADE ORDERS.****The Enrolled Militia of the**

2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and

trained, as follows, viz.:

IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 2d of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz.:

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 9th; the 2d do.

of do. on Tuesday the 10th;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 11th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 12th;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 13th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 14th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The York & Adams county

**Liberty Battalion**

will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct.

**The Volunteers**

within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

**The Volunteers of the 80th**

Regiment, will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as may be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment.

**THE APPEALS:**

For the Militia, on Monday the 13th of June next; for the Volunteers, on Monday the 7th of November next.

J. SANDERS,

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

March 22, 1831. tp

**PRICES REDUCED**

AT THE

**Drug Warehouse,**

No. 107, Market street below Third,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought in this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Wm. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. tc

**To all Interested.**

Daniel Sheffer, Esq. surviving with heirs, Esq. deceased, Judges of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for the use of David Bosserman,

vs.

Jacob Bosserman.

March 1, 1831. On motion, RULE that the money arising from the sale of Defendant's property in the above case by the Sheriff, be appropriated to the liens, at the next April Court (4th Monday.)

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 15. tc

**LIST OF LETTERS,**

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1831.

A Robert A. M'Pherson

John A. Miller

Nathan Miller 2

Wm. W. McClellan

Mary McGowan

Robert McCreary

John Mosier

John M'Kesson

Nancy Menich

Peter Moritz

Robert M'Ordie

Jacob Miller

Isaac Miller

Jacob Mundorf, sen.

John M'Knight

Henry Moose

James Mitchell

John Mays or Mr. Bukey

James M'Allister

John Neely

Henry Ocker

Patrick O'Neil

Miss Paxton

George Peters

Samuel Patterson

Samuel Rantzou

James Ray

James Russell

David Reck or

Samuel Rantzou

William Rader

Joseph Reinhard

Henry Rupert

Henry Rupp 2

Benjamin Ravanzan

James Stafford

George Sweeney

John Sower

Casper Schenebruch

Robert Stewart

George Swope

Richard Scott

Joseph Stallsmith

Mr. Snyder

Elizabeth Shriver

Elizabeth Snyder

Mary Scott

Joshua Thompson

Mary Thompson

Samuel Tagert 3

Mary Torrence

Abraham Tawney

Wm. Wilson

Samuel Wright

Philip Warner

Wm. Walker

Adam Walter, jr.

Israel P. Wright 2

David Warren

Isaac Warren 2

Violet Wilson

Wm. & Thos. White